

**REMARKS**

We have cancelled claims 17-25 and added dependent claims 26-28. After entering the amendments presented herein, claims 1, 3, 6-9, 11-13, 16, and 26-28 will be pending in this application.

The Examiner rejected claims 1, 3, 6-9, 11-13 and 16-25 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Pub. No. 2004/0111669 to Rossmann et al. (a.k.a. Rossmann) in view of U.S. Patent Application Pub. No. 2005/0283503 to Hancock et al. (a.k.a. Hancock) and U.S. 6,377,949 to Gilmour.

The Examiner characterizes Rossmann as disclosing:

...automatically extracting desired address or telephone information from a unstructured electronic document such as a web page and send the extracted spatial identifiers to another location (such as a server on a web site or another computer...) for obtaining a map on which the interested addresses are located... Note that the returned spatial information includes a map and/or direction to the spatial identifier (e.g. the address).

But even if this were an accurate characterization of what Rossmann teaches, that is not the claimed invention. The claim requires in relevant part:

retrieving an address associated with a server that provides a geolocating service...;  
identifying at said client application a client document that includes unstructured text;  
electronically transferring the identified client document to the address of the geolocating service...; and  
electronically receiving back from the geolocating service geolocation information that was generated by said geolocating service for the unstructured text within the identified client document

The Rossmann system processes a web page having a number of data elements and then enables the user to apply selected operations related to the data elements within the web page. In Rossmann, his browser has access to functionality that identifies relevant data types within the web page, extracts the associated data from the web page, and then sends the extracted data to corresponding selected related operations. The selected related operation can be executed on the user terminal, the server or a second server. (¶ [0020]) For example, one of the data elements might

be a phone number. Rossmann identifies the data element as a phone number and extracts the phone number and sends it to an operation associated with phone numbers, e.g. a dialer. (§ [0060]-[0063]).

But among all of the versions of this system that Rossmann describes, none of them involves a client sending a document to a server and then receiving from that server geolocation information of the type recited in the claims. Indeed, Rossmann does not even describe sending a document to a server and then receiving from that server any type of geolocation information for that document.

Rossmann does indicate that selected related operation for the extracted data type can be performed by another server. But in that case, the browser identifies the data type, extracts the data element and sends the extracted data element to the other server. Rossmann does not send the page to the other server that performs the operation for the selected data type.

Rossmann also mentions alternative methods of classifying the various data types (e.g. see § [0084]-[0085]). For example, Rossmann describes the following:

[0085] In another embodiment, implicit classification is used. For implicit classification the browser or another network server (proxy) scans the page for information. The classification can be based upon any of a variety of algorithms. For example, it is fairly simple to scan for phone numbers based on regular-expression syntax. Each data instance such as every word, number, patterns of words (e.g. addresses), etc. is compared to the database of known data types.

In this alternative embodiment, another network server (proxy) scans the page to identify the data elements and the associated data types. But there is no indication whatsoever that the network server which identified the data types might also perform the operations associated with the identified data types. Indeed, it would make no sense for that network server to provide that functionality since that is something the user needs to control. Stated differently, it is up to the user to identify what data types are of importance to him or her and then access the operation associated with that data type. For example, if there were multiple phone numbers on a page the user would not want the network server that identified the data types to the call all of the phone numbers.

In addition, Rossmann does not ever disclose or suggest using a server to process a document to identify a plurality of spatial identifiers within the document and then for each spatial identifier within that plurality present geolocation information that includes spatial coordinates for spatial identifier and “a corresponding spatial relevance level for the client document,” as required by claim 1. Not Rossmann nor any of the other references relied on by the Examiner discusses or even hints at characterizing the relevance of a document let alone determining “a spatial relevance level” for a document.

The Examiner argues that:

...it is typical in the art of web search to rank documents among the searched results by calculating the relevance of each document with respect to the queried keywords. For example, in the same field of endeavor, Gilmour teaches assigning a confidence level (i.e., based on its relevancy) to a search term within an electronic document (e.g. Abstract). Other example, may be found in the major search engines such as those of Google or Yahoo wherein search results are ordered in sequence of their relevance to the queried terms.

It would have been obvious to an ordinary skill in the art (sic) to have assigned the relevance/confidence level to each spatial identifier because the relevance/confidence levels enables a user to pick the most relevant results or filter out the unrelated ones.

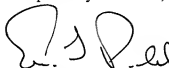
But Rossmann has nothing to do with search terms or search engines. Rossmann simply executes operations associated with certain data types. Rossmann has no use for spatial relevance levels of any type.

For at least the reasons stated above, we believe that the claims are in condition for allowance and therefore ask the Examiner to allow them to issue.

Please apply any charges not covered, or any credits, to Deposit Account No. 08-0219,  
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Dated: December 10, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Eric L. Prah", with a stylized flourish at the end.

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